

ROANOKE'S
POPULATION.
1880, - - 400
1886, - 10,500
1891, - 22,000

THE ROANOKE TIMES.

ROANOKE
WILL EXCEED
\$500,000
In Public Improvement
in 1891-92.

VOL. X.—NO. 312.

ROANOKE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

PRICE THREE CENTS

CITY BULLETIN.
ALL NIGHT DRUG STORE.
CHRISTIAN & BARBER
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
CORNER SALEM AVENUE AND JEFFERSON STREET.
WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF WYETH'S COMPRESSED TITRATES.
COMPETENT PHARMACISTS IN ATTENDANCE AT ALL HOURS. 831f
HAVE LOCATED AT THE TERRY BUILDING.

HEATH & CHAPPELL'S new shaving parlor. Having put in another chair, with a first-class workman, we are prepared to accommodate the first-class trade of the city. Shaving, 15 cents; hair-cutting, 25 cents.

WM. F. BAKER
WILL OPEN ON OR ABOUT THE 10TH OF THIS MONTH WITH A FULL LINE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, ETC., AT NO. 106 SALEM AVENUE, THREE DOORS ABOVE HENRY STREET.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
MISS RUTH COLEMAN, LATELY OF MEMPHIS, WILL RECEIVE PUPILS IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AND VOICE CULTURE. SHE MAY BE SEEN OR ADDRESSED AT THE PONCE DE LEON HOTEL. A GRADUATE OF THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MUSIC; LATE INSTRUCTOR OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AT TUSCALOOSA (ALA.) FEMALE COLLEGE. REFERS BY PERMISSION TO PROF. WM. H. HENNINGER, CLEVELAND, O.; PROF. CHAS. W. WRIGHT, CHICAGO, ILL.; MRS. YOUNG FULTON, NEW YORK, AND MR. J. D. HOBBS, ROANOKE, VA. 9161m

Money to loan on Roanoke real estate on the most reasonable terms and on very short notice. I have placed over \$100,000 during the past few months. James S. Groves, 22 Campbell street.

Mantels, grates, tiles and brass goods can be bought in great variety at Groves & Green, 22 Campbell street. If you are building a house see them; they have an elegant stock to select from and guarantee prices with any house in the United States.

MISS ELLA WILKINSON,
Late of New England Conservatory,
BOSTON, MASS.

Will teach in Roanoke, beginning August 21st. She will receive a limited number of pupils for private lessons in PIANO FORTÉ TECHNIQUE and VOICE CULTURE. The plan of work will be adapted in each case to the individual needs of the pupil, the length of time at the disposal and the end in view, as is not possible in a class of regular conservatory work.

Special attention will be given to beginners in music.

Miss Wilkinson can be seen each day at from 11 to 12 o'clock at the warehouses of the Hobbie Music Company, 157 Salem avenue. 8301m

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TOMATO SALAD
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All are cordially invited. 8161m

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Breakfast, 6:30 to 8. 25 cents
Dinner, 12 to 2. 35 cents
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Services a la carte at all hours.
Oysters fresh every day and served in all styles. 7301f

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ROANOKE SANITARY PLUMBING COMPANY.
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SOLE DEALERS,
157 SALEM AVENUE, 1917

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY.

General Stevenson Delivers a Great Speech at Asheville.

He is Accorded a Grand Reception and His Remarks are Listened to With the Closest Attention—He Reviews the Days of Carpetbag Rule in the South. The Force Bill Shown Up in Its True Light—The Tariff Question Also Discussed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 15.—[Special]—At least 2,500 people assembled in the farmers' tobacco warehouse at noon to-day to hear Hon. A. E. Stevenson's speech. He was escorted from his hotel by a committee of distinguished citizens of North Carolina in carriages, and a large procession of mounted men from the country adjacent to Asheville. General Stevenson was introduced by Hon. C. T. Rawas as the "distinguished grandson of North Carolina," and when he arose to speak there was a tumult of applause, lasting many minutes. When the cheering subsided Mr. Stevenson spoke as follows:

"Fellow citizens: It would be impossible to overstate the importance of the pending political contest, especially to the people of the Southern States. With them it is not merely a question as to who shall be elected President of the United States, or what shall be his policy on taxation and expenditures. The question is of deeper import and more far-reaching in its consequences. Shall they have peace and protection to life and prosperity, which results from a stable government of the States by their own people, or shall they be menaced by a repetition of the evils of the reconstruction period?"

"The present contest is between the Republican and Democratic parties. Which shall it be? To you the practical question is, 'Will you have your State governments remain in the hands of your own people or will you have a return of the carpet-bag dealing and misrule?' Have you so soon forgotten the sad lessons of the past? I address myself to men whose former affiliations have been with the Democratic party, but who incline now to casting their political fortunes with the Third party, a party absolutely without hope of success in the pending contest. Either Harrison or Cleveland will be the next President and it is equally certain that either the Democratic or Republican party will control the next Congress.

"Your support of the Third party candidate or the Third party is simply a declaration upon your part that in this great struggle, involving self government, it may be the protection of property and hearthstone, you are content to remain idle spectators. Let this issue be plainly presented. If you desire the enactment of the force bill with its train of evils, cast your vote for the Republican candidate, or by standing by the Third party, remain idle spectators of the great struggle. If, upon the contrary, you prefer the peace and happiness that comes with good government, your place is in the ranks of the Democratic party. It is well to recall some of the evils from which Southern people escaped by the overthrow of the carpet-bag domination. Fully to recount the injustice, wrongs, outrages, suffered by the people of some Southern States during the carpet-bag misrule, would fill a volume. As you well know, the Republican party had complete control of Alabama from 1865 to 1874.

"The best citizens of the State were disfranchised. They were utterly powerless to protect themselves against those who, under forms of law, sought to rob them. All the departments of the State government were in the hands of those who prostituted legislation and courts of justice to their own selfish purposes. During this saturnalia of misgovernment the plunderers of the people were men who in many instances held high places among them. From 1865 to 1874 the State debt of Alabama was, by a Republican legislature, increased from eight millions to more than twenty-five millions of dollars. A large part of this indebtedness was created by the issuing of bonds to build railroads that were never built. By an earnest effort the State was redeemed by the Democratic party in 1874, and the era of carpet-bag misrule and plunderers came to an end.

"What has been the result? Alabama, fourteen years later, under the government of her own people, has reduced her own debt more than one half, and taxable property in the State has increased nearly one hundred million dollars. In North Carolina, under the reconstruction policy of the Republican party, carpet-bag rule was, in 1868, substituted for the government of the State by its own people. From the mountains to the sea the State was in clutches of the plunderers. During the first session of the legislature, both branches of which had large Republican majorities, bonds of the State to the amount of twenty-five million three hundred and fifty dollars were authorized to be issued. Of this enormous amount fourteen millions for the avowed purpose of building railroads were actually issued and not a mile of railroad built.

"Is it possible that the people of North Carolina have forgotten how this legislature robbed them of their school fund? For the education of their children the State held \$420,000 of bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. This was a sacred fund and should have been sacredly guarded by those in power. Was it so guarded? The Republican State legislature, in order to pay expenses of this legislature, by its authorities sold these bonds for one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars. So the poor children of the State were robbed of this school fund by the men who were solemnly pledged to its protection. Those were but part of schemes devised by this legislature to plunder people. By the

close of the legislature the debt of the State had been increased until it exceeded one-third of the taxable property of the State. The triumph of the Democratic party in 1876 wrested the old North State from those who had robbed the people of their heritage.

"During eight years of carpet-bag rule the State of South Carolina was openly and unblushingly plundered. Official corruption reached the highest mark. The State was literally prostrated and the robbers were those who sat in high places of power in the legislative halls and in the courts of justice. It was during this era that a distinguished Republican declared that the treasury of South Carolina had been so literally gutted by the thieves who had hitherto had possession of the State government that there is nothing left to steal."

Stevenson then cited the wrongs inflicted on Missouri from the close of the war to 1873, and continued: "I will not detain you by referring to Mississippi, Louisiana and other States of the South. The history of one is the history of all. During the four years of the Democratic administration of the national government, Northern immigration and Northern capital found their way to the South to a degree unprecedented in our history. Under the Democratic ascendancy millions of Northern capital sought investment in the South. Its resources are being developed and a career of prosperity it has not known since the war, is before it.

"The purpose of the force bill is, by intimidation, to control the election of representatives in Congress. This is to be accomplished by substituting Federal officers for the election officers provided for by the State law. In other words, the officers you have selected are to be displaced and their places taken by the agents of the party in power. You need not be told that such legislation argues unmistakably lack of confidence in the people. This bill passed the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, every Republican but three voting for it and every Democrat voting against it.

"With the aid of a few Republicans the Democrats were enabled for the time to compass its defeat in the Senate. A Republican Senator who aided its defeat declared at the time 'it was the most infamous piece of legislation that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.' But for the fact that three or four Republican Senators co-operated with the Democrats this bill would have passed the Senate, received executive approval and would now be upon your statute books."

He then reviewed the provisions, aims and purposes of the force bill, asking if it can be that the hands are now to be turned back on the dial and the evils through which the Southern people had passed again become a living reality. Stevenson's remarks on the force bill were followed by a discussion of the tariff, similar in substance to his previous speeches on that subject.

Grave Fears for Mrs. Harrison.

LOON LAKE, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Mrs. Harrison showed unexpected recuperative powers to-day and her physicians were encouraged from the fact that the disease which has been sapping her vitality has been temporarily arrested. While there are some people here who think the distinguished invalid has a chance of recovery the majority are inclined to believe she will never leave this place alive. The physicians no longer conceal their anxiety at the situation, and practically admit the case has gone beyond the point where medicine or human skill can further avail. One physician said: "It is a rare exception when a person affected with consumption like Mrs. Harrison now recovers from the disease."

Governor Boies Speaks for Cleveland.

CARROLL, Iowa, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Gov. Horace Boies, whose special chances were postponed at the Chicago convention, opened the national campaign in Iowa to-day in a most vigorous fashion for Cleveland and Stevenson. The Governor had an immense audience and his appearance on the speaker's stand was the signal for a remarkable outburst of cheering. The important question at issue, he said, is the momentous proposition whether or not the general government can legally and rightfully tax residents of Iowa engaged in any one of her industries to protect and thereby enrich some other person engaged in a different line of business in another State.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Washington—
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Washington, hits, 8; errors, 1. St. Louis, hits, 4; errors, 3. Batteries: Meekin and McGuire; Gleason and Buckley.
At Baltimore (first game)—
Baltimore..... 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—4
Cleveland..... 2 0 3 2 0 0 0—10
Baltimore, hits, 11; errors, 6. Cleveland, hits, 11; errors, 3. Batteries: Cobb, Gilbert and Gunnson; Cuddy and Zimmer.
Second game, called 9th, darkness—
Baltimore..... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—5
Cleveland..... 3 0 0 0 2 0 0—5
Baltimore, hits, 11; errors, 3. Cleveland, hits, 10; errors, 1. Batteries: Vickery and Robinson; Young and Zimmer.
At Philadelphia—
Philadelphia..... 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—4
Pittsburg..... 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—6
Philadelphia, hits, 10; errors, 3. Pittsburg, hits, 13; errors, 3. Batteries: Ehret and Miller; Weyhing and Clements.
At New York—
New York..... 0 0 0 2 0 8 1 0—11
Louisville..... 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—9
New York, hits, 17; errors, 4. Louisville, hits, 7; errors, 6. Batteries: Kline and Boyle; Sanders and Merrill.
At Brooklyn—
Brooklyn..... 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4
Cincinnati..... 3 0 2 0 1 0 1 0—7
Brooklyn, hits, 8; errors, 1. Cincinnati, hits, 4; errors, 3. Batteries: Kennedy and Kinslow; Chamberlain, Sullivan and Murphy.
At Boston (first game)—
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—4
Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Boston, hits, 8; errors, 3. Chicago, hits, 4; errors, 3. Batteries: Staley and Kell; Hutchinson and Kittredge.
Second game (7 innings)—
Boston..... 4 1 1 2 0 2 0—10
Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 3 1 0—5
Boston, hits, 11; errors, 0. Chicago, hits, 13; errors, 4. Batteries: Stretts and Ganzel; Miller and Schryver.

ANOTHER CASE IN NEW YORK.

The Health Officers do Not Fear a Cholera Epidemic.

Every Possible Precaution is Being Taken by Them to Stamp Out the Disease. Mayor Grant Issues a Bulletin—The Public Has no Occasion for Alarm. Quarantine Against the United States. The Situation Improving in Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Reports received indicate that the presence of cholera here has stirred up all sections of the country. Havana has declared New York ships unclean and other cities are preparing to closely scrutinize trains from New York. As usual there are a great many cases reported here and in other cities which on investigation turn out to be simple acute ordinary intestinal troubles. The only case of cholera reported this afternoon by the health inspectors was Mary Connelly, aged nineteen years, residing at No. 692 Second avenue. She was removed to St. John's Gull floating hospital, at the foot of Sixteenth street.

Mayor Grant this afternoon gave out the following:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 15.
"To the public: The dreaded cholera has appeared in this city and the health department has so far shown its ability to arrest the disease promptly. The health department and departments of charities and correction are fully equipped to arrest and care for every case and stamp it out of the immediate locality in which it is discovered."

The proclamation goes on to say that the reception hospitals with doctors and nurses are all equipped and ready to receive and isolate each case as it is discovered; that physicians are closely watching the thickly populated tenement districts; that Federal and State authorities have established quarantine stations for those coming from abroad; that the chamber of commerce is taking active measures to lend assistance; that no emergency or needed expenditure will be wanting, and that the excessive fear on the part of the public is not justified.

The mayor calls for confidence in all these provisions to care for the public weal. The record of the past in stamping out typhus and other infectious diseases, the proclamation reads, should justify faith in the ability of the health department to master the monster cholera, that has come to us from foreign lands. The public will be intelligently advised as to the progress of the disease. The paper closes as follows:

"Rest assured that all will be done by the authorities to meet every emergency, and with the confidence of the public and their aid in enforcing sanitary regulations, the cholera will be mastered, health restored, and peace, good order and happiness maintained."

NORFOLK, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Quarantine Medical Officer Thon's order, quarantining this city against New York, has been issued and goes into effect to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Mary Connelly, who was taken to the cholera reception hospital to-day, came from Ireland six months ago and went to live with friends named Lyons, at the tenement No. 692 Second avenue. She got service in Mrs. Flynn's theatrical boarding house, 221 East Thirty-first street, and was in good health until midnight Wednesday, when she was seized with violent pains and vomiting. At her request she was removed to the Lyons tenement.

Dr. Kane pronounced her sickness cholera and notified the Police. Inspector Dillingham confirmed this diagnosis. No. 162 Second avenue is a tenement in which eight families live. The house was thoroughly disinfected to day and the bed which the sick girl occupied was taken away and burned. All her clothing was also burned. The employees of the health department went to Mrs. Flynn's boarding house and took away the bed in which the girl slept while there and whatever clothing she had there. Everything was burned to destroy infection and the house disinfected. A physician has been detailed to watch the house from which the girl was removed.

How she got cholera is a mystery. As far as can be learned she has not visited any persons who have recently arrived from the other side. There was much excitement around the neighborhood when the girl was removed. A large crowd had gathered and it took several policemen to keep the people back. It is believed the girl will die. The physicians have possession of some of the girl's vomit for biological examination. This is the first case of cholera reported in this city in which the patient was alive.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—[Special]—There is a marked decrease in the number of new cases of cholera in Russia, particularly in the Volga towns and in Caucasus, where the disease has raged with extreme violence.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—[Special]—The measures taken here to repress cholera are totally insufficient and the policy of the municipal authorities, who, despite the fact that cholera victims are daily taken to the hospitals, continue to deny the existence of the disease, has caused the general public to forego the personal precautions that no doubt would tend greatly toward checking the disease. As a result the epidemic is spreading. Since yesterday ten cholera patients been taken to the hospitals and there is a strong suspicion that there are other victims ill at their own homes of which no report has been made.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—[Special]—The board of health met to-day and resolved first, to declare all vessels arriving from New York since the 11th inst. unclean, and all arriving from other United States ports since the same date suspicious.

Second, to observe a strict quarantine against the United States.

Third, not to admit to port any vessels on which suspicious deaths have

occurred on the voyage unless it is fully proven such deaths were not due to cholera.

HAMBURG, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Four hundred and four new cases were officially reported here yesterday; 81 deaths, an increase of six new cases and a decrease of fifteen deaths over Tuesday. The hospital authorities here state that the cholera situation shows considerable improvement.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Yesterday three cases of cholera were reported; one patient died.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Since cholera has found its way into this city and there is a possibility of its spreading to other places, the following circular recently issued by the board of health should be carefully read:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1892.
PREVENTION OF CHOLERA EASIER THAN CURE—HOW CAUGHT.

Healthy persons "catch" cholera by taking into their systems through the mouth, as in their food or drink, or from their hands, knives, forks, plates, tumblers, clothing, etc., the germs of the disease which are always present in the discharges from the stomach and bowels of those sick with cholera.

Thorough cooking destroys the cholera germs; therefore,

Don't eat raw, uncooked articles of any kind, not even milk.

Don't eat or drink to excess. Use plain, wholesome, digestible food, as indigestion and diarrhea favor an attack of cholera.

Don't drink unboiled water.

Don't eat or drink articles unless they have been thoroughly and recently cooked or boiled, and the more recent and hotter they are the safer.

Don't employ utensils in eating or drinking unless they have been recently put in boiling water, the more recent the safer.

Don't eat or handle food or drink with unwashed hands, or receive it from the unwashed hands of others.

Don't use the hands for any purpose when soiled with cholera discharges; thoroughly cleanse them at once.

Personal cleanliness, and cleanliness of the living and sleeping rooms and their contents, and thorough ventilation should be rigidly enforced. Foul water closets, sinks, croton faucets, collars, etc., should be avoided, and when present should be referred to the health board at once and remedied.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF TREATMENT.

The successful treatment and the prevention of the spread of this disease demand that its earliest manifestations be promptly recognized and treated; therefore,

Don't doctor yourself for bowel complaint, but go to bed and send for the nearest physician at once. Send for your family physician; send to a dispensary or hospital; send to the health department; send to the nearest police station for medical aid. Don't wait, but send at once.

If taken ill in the street, seek the nearest drug store, dispensary, hospital or police station, and demand prompt medical attention.

Don't permit vomit or diarrhoeal discharges to come in contact with food, drink or clothing. These discharges should be received in proper vessels and kept covered until removed under competent directions. Pour boiling water on them, put a strong solution of carbolic acid in them (not less than one part of acid to twenty of hot soap suds or water).

Don't wear, handle or use any articles of clothing or furniture that are soiled with cholera discharges. Pour boiling water on them or put them into it, and scrub them with the carbolic acid solution mentioned above and promptly request the health board to remove them.

Don't be frightened, but do be cautious and avoid excesses and unnecessary exposures of every kind.

By order of the board of health,
CHARLES G. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

THEY WILL INVESTIGATE.

The New Board of Directors to Inquire Into Matters.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—[Special]—The stockholders of the Richmond Terminal Company held a meeting here to-day and elected the following board of directors: Wm. E. Strong, Geo. F. Stone, Wm. P. Clyde, J. C. Maben, Alex. T. Vaucher, Thomas F. Ryan, Geo. Bladen, C. A. Low, R. G. Irwin, W. H. Goodley, John W. Hutchinson, Joseph Bryan, Edwin Packard, John A. Rutherford, R. L. Hayes, Geo. J. Gould, Thomas Mason, Jr., and Chas. McGhee.

The following resolution was offered: "Resolved, That the board of directors this day elected be requested to investigate the past history of the company and its transactions, and to employ such counsel and experts and take such steps as they may deem for the best interest of the company and make report thereon at a general meeting of the stockholders."

New Consular Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—[Special]—The following consular appointments were announced to-day: C. M. Barre, of Michigan, at Valparaiso, succeeding McCreery, resigned; Louis A. Dent, Mr. Blaine's private secretary, at Kingston, Jamaica; Wm. R. Estes, of Minnesota, at Nuremberg; Charles H. Cowan, of Chicago, at Manila, Philippine Islands.

A Farmers' Alliance Store Falls.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 15.—[Special]—The Farmers' Alliance store at this place, owned and managed by the Farmers' Alliance as a stock company, has failed. The assets and liabilities are unknown. The stock will be a total loss.

Big Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—[Special]—J. H. Monge & Co., grocers, Nos. 17 and 19 Delta street, were burned out to day. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$100,000.

ROANOKE IS A HEALTHY CITY.

What the Physicians Have to Say About It.

They All Agree That There is But Little Sickness Here at the Present Time. Every Effort Should be Made to Clean Up the Mud Holes—Pools of Water Should Not be Allowed to Stand.

A TIMES reporter interviewed a number of the doctors of Roanoke yesterday in regard to the health of the city. They were unanimously of the opinion that Roanoke is in a healthy condition. Their views are as follows:

Dr. Lawrence: "The health of Roanoke is better now than I have ever known it, but the city must be cleansed not only in the main portion but everywhere."

Dr. Staples: "There is not 25 per cent. of the sickness here that there is Lynchburg. Roanoke is healthier now than it has been for many years. The principal channels through which the cholera germs invariably spread is water. Chicago, Minneapolis and Lynchburg derive their water supply from the same river that receives the sewage, and often not far remote. Whereas Roanoke derives her water from a spring which cannot possibly become contaminated with the germs of the disease. Personally I think Roanoke would be one of the last places to be affected, should an epidemic, such as cholera, break out in this country."

Dr. Sims: "Not a single case of typhoid fever has come under my observation since the first of May. The health of the city is better than I have known it to be for ten years. There are still a number of pools of standing water in the city that should be removed. Of cholera spreading there is no reason to be alarmed. Keep the city, premises and persons clean is the best prevention."

Dr. Jones: "Owing to favorable weather no serious results have yet occurred from the excavation work in the city. I believe the health of the people of Roanoke is good. It is better than I have known it during the five years of my residence here. With good sewers and the city properly cleansed Roanoke would be one of the healthiest cities in the United States. I do not fear cholera here unless foreigners are smuggled on the coast and so make their way to the cities carrying, perhaps, cholera germs with them."

Dr. Harrison: "There is very little remittent fever here. Although the sanitary conditions of the town are not as good as they might be, yet there appears to be very little sickness."

Dr. Stone: "I am of the opinion that the health of Roanoke is very much better than ever before in the past five years. The diseases that we have yield more readily to treatment than I have ever before experienced. The authorities should not relax their efforts in using every means to disinfect wherever necessary. The mud holes in the city are a source of danger to health. They should be attended to. Water should not be allowed to stand."

Dr. Tice: "The health of Roanoke is good. Although I do not fear a spread of cholera yet the people of Roanoke cannot be too strongly urged to clean up the city in every department, for should an epidemic prevail in America the cleanest city will have the least sickness."

A large number of physicians are out of the city attending the medical convention at Alleghany Springs.

The Races.

GRAVESEND RACE TRACK, Sept. 14.—[Special]—First race, one mile—Speculation won, Key West second, King Crab third; time, 1:43½.

Second race, mile and sixteenth—Candelabra won, Fairly second, Willie L. third; time, 1:51½.

Third race, Fulton stakes, mile and quarter—Leonawell won, Kilkenny second, Best Brand third; time, 2:12½.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Boundless won, Gifford colt second, Sam Weller third; time, 1:04.

Fifth race, mile—Parvenu won, Julien second, Dagonet, third; time, 1:43½.

Sixth race, mile—Dolly McCono won, Temple second, Fred Taral third; time, 1:44½.

Strong Anti-Cleveland Sentiment.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 15.—[Special]—The Third party convention met this morning and a temporary organization was effected. A large crowd listened to speeches from General Weaver, General Field and Mrs. Lease. There were afternoon and night sessions, but nothing important was done, as a permanent organization has not been effected. About 600 delegates are present and considerable enthusiasm is manifested. A strong anti-Cleveland feeling is manifested by the delegates. The outcome cannot be foretold. All the different factions represented are caucusing.

Prominent Business Man Dead.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15.—[Special]—Donald McRea, a prominent business man here, died last night at Linville, this State. He had been largely identified with railroad and manufacturing interests.

A Prospect of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Indian Agent Bennett, at McAllister, I. T., to-day telegraphed that the armed bodies are disbanding and there is every prospect of a termination of hostilities.

A Prominent Coal Miner Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—[Special]—Brinton Cox, a member of the extensive coal mining firm of Cox Bros., died to-day at Drifton.

The Weather.

Forecast for Virginia: Fair, west winds, slightly warmer.